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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/405,335	09/24/1999	MUSA HANHAN	P3313CIP	9400

7590 11/28/2001

CENTRAL COAST PATENT AGENCY
P.O. BOX 187
AROMAS, CA 95004

[REDACTED]

LUU, LE HIEN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	14

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

T.R.

1. Claims 1-10 are presented for examination.
2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. Claims 1-10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Kikinis** patent no. **5,727,159**.
4. **Kikinis** was cited as prior art in the last office action.
5. As to claim 1, Kikinis teaches the invention as claimed, including a communication center having agent workstations, a system for enabling a remote agent, using a light computerized device having insufficient power to operate as an agent with full access to data and software tools of the communication center (figure 2), the system comprising:
 - a proxy server executing a software suite (Proxy server 19, figure 2);
 - a first two way data link between the proxy server and a server at the communication center (col. 4 lines 15-34); and

a second two way data link between the proxy server and the light computerized device used by the remote agent (col. 5 lines 34-52);

characterized in that the proxy server, by the software suite, upon establishing a connection over the second data link, ascertains hardware and software characteristics of the light computerized device, establishes a connection to a server at the communication center over the first two way data link at direction of the light computerized device, accesses data and operates software from the server at the communication center on behalf of and according to direction from the light computerized device, transforms the data and results of the software operations into a form useable by the light device, and transmits the transformed information to the light computerized device via the second two way data link (col. 5 line 62 - col. 6 line 36).

However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach said server is a workstation.

Official Notice is taken that a workstation operates as a server is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the well known teachings in Kikinis system to use a workstation to provide server functions because it would reduce cost compare to the cost of using a mainframe.

6. As to claim 2, Kikinis teaches said light computerized device is one of a hand held computer, a personal digital assistant, a portable laptop computer, and a cell telephone (col. 4 lines 35-64).

7. As to claim 3, Kikinis teaches the proxy server is a LAN connected server in the communication center (col. 4 lines 29-34, and col. 5 lines 53-61).
8. As to claim 4, Kikinis teaches the second two way data link is one of a dial up telephone connection, a wireless connection or a data packet connection via the Internet (col. 5 lines 44-52).
9. As to claim 5, Kikinis teaches the proxy server and the light computerized device execute an instance of a Nano browser enabling Internet Protocol communication over the second data link (col. 7 lines 1-12).
10. Claims 6-10 have similar limitations as claims 1-5; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.
11. In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that
 - (A) Prior art does not teach the connection of a proxy server to a workstation at a communication center over a first two-way data link at direction of the light computerized device.

As to point (A), Kikinis teaches a proxy server 19 which is also labeled ISP2 can open any TCP/IP paths 21 which support two-way data link to connect to any Web server 23 on the Internet base on a command request of the hand-held computer 13 (col. 4 lines 15-34). In addition, Examiner acknowledge that the present limitation claims the proxy server connects to the workstation as requested by applicant. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach said Web server is a workstation. Official Notice is taken that a workstation operates as a server is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the well known teachings in Kikinis system to use a workstation to provide server functions because it would reduce cost compare to the cost of using a mainframe.

The teachings discussed above read on the connection of a proxy server to a workstation at a communication center over a first two-way data link at direction of the light computerized device.

(B) Prior art does not teach accessing data and operating software from the workstation at the communication center on behalf of and according to direction from the light computerized device.

As to point (B), Kikinis teaches a user uses a hand-held computer to remotely access data and capability of remotely executing a host of routines stored in a server (col. 4 lines 15-64, and col. 5 line 62 - col. 6 line 36). However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach

said server is a workstation. Official Notice is taken that a workstation operates as a server is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the well known teachings in Kikinis system to use a workstation to provide server functions because it would reduce cost compare to the cost of using a mainframe.

The teachings discussed above read on accessing data and operating software from the workstation at the communication center on behalf of and according to direction from the light computerized device.

(C) Applicant traverses Examiner's "Official Notice" and requested prior art to be presented.

As to point (C), Examiner provide **Schutzman et al. (Schutzman)** patent no. **5,627,764** per requested by applicant to show that workstation operates as a server is well known (Schutzman, col. 3 line 33 - col. 4 line 5).

(D) Applicant argued that there is no suggestion or motivation.

As to point (D), Examiner stated that It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the well known teachings in Kikinis system to use a workstation to provide server functions because it would reduce cost compare to the cost of using a mainframe.

Moreover, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of one reference may be bodily incorporated into the other reference to produce the claimed subject matter but simply what the references make obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

"(T)he proper inquiry should not be limited to the specific structure shown by the references, but should be into the concepts fairly contained therein, and the overriding question to be determined is whether those concepts would suggest one skilled in the art the modification called for by the claims", In re Bascom, 109 USPQ 98, 100 (CCPA 1956). "What appellants overlook is that it is not necessary that the inventions of the references be physically combinable to render obvious the invention under review." In re Sneed, 218 USPQ 385, 389 (CAFC 1983). "The argument that one cannot bodily incorporate the two set of references because in one the speed of the air-fuel mixture is allegedly subsonic, whereas in the other it is sonic, is irrelevant. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of one reference may be bodily incorporated into another reference. Rather, we look to see whether the combined teachings render the claimed subject matter obvious", In re Wood and Eversole, 202 USPQ, 171, 174 (CCPA, 1979).

12. Applicant's arguments filed on 09/25/2001 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Le H. Luu, whose telephone number is (703) 305-9650. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Rinehart, can be reached at (703) 305-4815. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Any response to this final action should be mailed to:

Box AF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 746-7239, (for **formal communications**; please mark
"EXPEDITED PROCEDURE").

Or:

Serial Number: 09/405,335
Art Unit: 2152

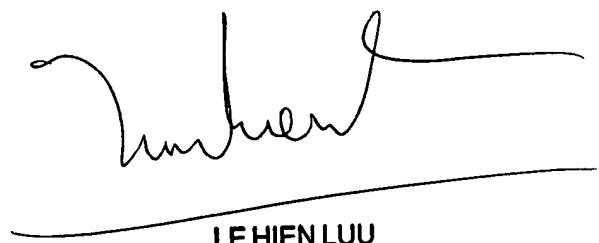
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(703) 746-7240 (for **informal or draft communications**, please
label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Or:

(703) 746-7238 (for **After Final communications**).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal
Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Le Hien Luu". It is written in a cursive style with some loops and variations in line thickness.

LE HIEN LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER

November 20, 2001